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JONESBORO, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1897.

\$1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

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For the Liquor, Opium and Tobacco Habits is the helping hand, the salvation of the unfortunate. It is cheap, does not require a padded cell, an expensive hospital, and above all, is no "will power" cure.

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THAT CONTESTED BOND BILL

Is Searchingly Reviewed by Judge Shepherd— Tells How Democrats Acted to Prevent the Investigation

Judge Lewis Shepherd, leading counsel for G. N. Tillman in his contest for Governor, has returned to the city, says the Chattanooga Times.

At his office in the Richardson block Judge Shepherd was seen recently and fully expressed his self on the subject of the contest and bond bill.

"Mr. Tillman did not want to withdraw, but we urged him to do so," remarked Judge Shepherd.

Continuing, he said: "Mr. Tillman had a very strong prima facie case. Upon the evidence we had before us of gross frauds and outrages upon the ballot, he was really elected by a plurality of more than 6,000 votes.

"In a number of counties in West Tennessee we had sworn statements of reliable white men going to show that Republican votes, by the wholesale, were counted for Taylor and the balance of the Democratic ticket. There was nothing small about these West Tennessee Democrats; they would not think of stealing a few votes, but when they could get them in lots of 100 or more they took them without compunction of conscience.

"Hon. Josiah Patterson, who, like Mr. Tillman, suffered by these raids upon the ballot boxes, is now exposing the fraud in the counties of his district by the testimony taken in his contest with Mr. Carmack, and Mr. Tillman could have easily proven even worse frauds in some of the other counties of the western district, if he had been given opportunity.

"Gov. Taylor, in published interviews, claimed he was as badly defrauded in East Tennessee as Mr. Tillman was in West Tennessee. He did not plead 'not guilty' for the Democrats, but his plea was what the lawyers call 'confession and avoidance'; that is, he confessed Tillman's charge of fraud in West Tennessee, but said he was entitled to avoid them or have a set off against them by alleged East Tennessee frauds. The truth is, the charge against East Tennessee is wholly false; the late election in this end of the State was entirely fair and honest. Our Senators and Representatives counted the fullest investigation and had no fear of the results. It would seem that Gov. Taylor, who originated this slanderous charge against East Tennessee, was unwilling for the Legislature to give him an opportunity to make good his charges, for the scheme to make Tillman give bond came from him and his legal advisers. I am reliably informed that W. L. Graubery, chief attorney for Governor Taylor, and Frank M. Thompson, one of his closest friends, drew and approved of the bond bill recently enacted.

"Mr. Tillman did the right thing to refuse to prosecute his contest after that bond bill was past, for many reasons. It made a very unfair discrimination in favor of the Democratic contestant. Two years ago, Gov. Turney, a Democrat, was allowed to prosecute his contest, not only without bond, but the Legislature in advance appropriated the State's money to pay the expenses; now when Mr. Tillman asks the privilege to contest the election, upon the ground of gross fraud, he is informed by the Legislature that he may do so only upon condition that he will subject himself to a penalty of \$25,000, and the persons who have to decide whether the penalty shall be attached or not are members of the partisan Legislature which passed this most unjust and obnoxious law. It makes a difference yet sometimes whose ox is gored. Of course I advised Mr. Tillman not to play against this Democratic trick.

"One of the curious features of this most extraordinary and unusual statute is that it subjects the maker of the bond to liability for the full penalty of the bond, \$25,000, in case the contest is unsuccessful and the other named conditions exist. The act in its body does not specify that costs are to be paid, but says that if in the judgment of the joint assembly certain conditions exist that body may so declare and order the enforcement of the penalty of the bond. It must not be forgotten in this connection that neither the bond act nor any other law of Tennessee defines or declares what shall constitute costs in a contest before the Legislature. So the case resolves itself into this: The constitution recognizes the right to contest, but the Legislature says if a Republican wants to avail himself of this right he must secure, with a good bond, a penalty of \$25,000 as a precedent condition. When Mr. Tillman entered upon his contest and gave the Legislature official information thereof, of the law did not require the execution of this penal bond or any other bond, but the Legislature does not hesitate to pass a retroactive law imposing the penalty. When Mr. Evans was elected Governor the Legislature passed a retroactive law providing for contest and giving to the Democratic contestant most ample facilities for investigation of the charge made by him, but when a Republican contestant enters the arena the Legislature comes along with another retroactive law, intended to cut off the right of contest. In the next election we are going to elect a Republican and if the Legisla-

ture is Democratic it will pass another retroactive law repealing the bond act so as to enable the Democrats to contest without bond.

"Some people think it is not reprehensible to cheat the Government or defraud a Republican out of office. Gov. Taylor says his majority would have been much greater than that shown by the returns if he had not been cheated by the Republicans of East Tennessee; now if the Governor believes there is any truth in his statement why does he shelter himself from an investigation behind this bond bill scheme? The Republicans want the light turned on and they believe that the State can well afford to pay the costs of the investigation in order to expose and punish frauds upon the elective franchise and to restore to Tennessee a State government republican in fact as well as in form."

Exposure to Disease Does not necessarily mean the contraction of disease provided the system is in a vigorous condition, with the blood pure and the organs in healthy action. When in such a condition contagion is readily resisted and the disease germs can find no lodgement. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine to build up the system because it makes pure, rich blood, and pure blood is the basis of good health. In cold weather it is especially necessary to keep up the health tone, because the body is subject to greater exposure and more liable to disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the safeguard of health.

The Witness Spoke Up.

"Now, sir, I hope we shall have no difficulty in getting you to speak up," said the lawyer in a very loud, commanding voice.

"I hope not, sir," shouted the witness, at the top of his lungs.

"How dare you speak to me in that way?" angrily asked the lawyer.

"Because I can't speak no louder, sir," said the hostler.

"Have you been drinking?"

"Yes, sir."

"I should infer so from your conduct. What have you been drinking?"

"Coffee," hoarsely vociferated the knight of the stable.

"Something stronger than coffee, sir; you have been drinking. Don't look at me like that, sir!" furiously, "Look at the jury, sir!" Did you have something in your coffee, sir?"

"Yes, sir."

"What was it?"

"Sugar."

"This man is no fool—he is worse!" stormed the counsel.

"Now, sir," turning to the witness, "look at me. What besides sugar did you take in your coffee this morning?"

The hostler collected his forces, drew a deep breath, and in a voice that could have been heard half a mile away, belted out: "A spunk! a spunk! an nuthin' else!"—Texas Siftings.

Release is at hand for all sufferers from coughs and colds, or diseases of the throat, bronchial tubes or nasal cavities who will resort to the right remedy. Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey cures all disorders and sickness of this kind. It is made of simple and harmless ingredients of pine tar and honey—scientifically combined. It never fails. There is nothing "just as good." Take no substitute from any druggist. For sale by Mathes & Patton.

Not So Slow.

Down in Ohio the other day, not very far from Cleveland, I took a car or bus at a country station to ride inland a few miles. The driver, who carried the mail for Uncle Sam, was inclined to be quite communicative.

"You don't live round here, is'pose," he remarked, interrogatively.

"No—not now," I replied. "I'm from Chicago."

"Pretty big place, ain't it?" he continued.

"Yes it's a large city," I said.

"I s'pose there's something 'goin' on' there most of the time, ain't there?" he asked. I nodded affirmatively.

"Well, we ain't so darned slow down here," he added. "Had a dance in the Hinkley Ridge school house last night and there'll be a turkey raffle Tuesday."

—Chicago Times-Herald.

Quinine, hot baths and hot drinks as remedies for a cold often derange the functions, open the pores and makes the system susceptible to more cold.

Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey goes to the seat of the trouble and cures the disease without the slightest injurious effect. For sale by Mathes & Patton.

Get Rid of Rutted Roads

A rough, rutted road is an impediment to transportation and destructive to vehicles and patience. It seems paradoxical to construct good roads and proceed at once to cut them up into ruts and holes by the use of narrow tires. Broad tires, in drawing loads through fields and on farm roads, sink less deeply into the soft earth and employ less draught to move them than do narrow tires. The narrow tire has a slight advantage in draught over wide tires on rough, rutted roads. Their broad surfaces perform the work of rollers in keeping a smooth and compact roadway free from ruts. They distribute wear over the surface of the road. The difference between broad and narrow tires may be summed up thus—wide tires do the work of a pounder and consolidate; narrow tires do the work of a pick and tear up.

While the times demand the construction of improved public highways, the interest of the tax payer imperatively demand that the work shall be preserved and made permanent. The use of broad tire tires is to the interest of the farmer, and should be adopted without delay.

PIONEER DAYS IN TENNESSEE.

Our History Made Resplendent by Valorous Sires, Whose Names Can Be Recalled by a Glance at the Map.

A glance at the map of Tennessee is sufficient in itself to recall old pioneer days, for the counties are named after old settlers who were among the pathfinders of this section, and whose intrepidity and valor history will ever chisel on the granite pages of time, says the Philadelphia Times.

Middle Tennessee, then called Cumberland, did not begin to be settled till about 1770, ten years after the settling of East Tennessee. The inhabitants of the Watauga settlements continued under the control of their commissioners for a number of years. Shortly after they arrived in the country they made a treaty with the Indians and leased the lands in order to avoid hostilities; although at that time the nearest Cherokee town was on the banks of Little Tennessee. Not long after the advent of the settlers upon the Watauga, settlements were made on the Holston and Nolachucky Rivers, and in Carter's Valley, some distance above the spot where Rogersville is now situated. In the year 1773 a man by the name of Jacob Brown established a small store on the Nolachucky, and Parker & Carter opened a mercantile establishment in Carter's Valley, the latter being subsequently robbed by the Indians. These were the first business houses of which there is any record in the State of Tennessee. The Indians, however, were generally peaceable and the settlers were not very much afraid of them.

A rupture was narrowly averted at a horse race in the Watauga Valley, when a man named Crabtree, from Wolf Hills, Va., near where Abingdon is now, is said to have killed an Indian. The settlers were much alarmed about this, and James Robertson, afterwards Gen. Robertson, made a journey to the Cherokee towns, explained matters and stopped a fight and probably a massacre. Peace and quietness reigned in the colony till 1774. In this year the Shawnees made a campaign into the country and penetrated as far as that point of the territory now known as Sullivan County. In July of that year the Governor of Virginia sent out an expedition under the command of Col. Lewis, and on this information reaching the new colony, Capt. Evan Shelby raised a volunteer company of over fifty men, among whom were the Seargers and Robertsons. Living joined the Lewis army at Greenbrier Flats in September, the army marched to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, where they arrived in October. On October 19 Sergt. James Robertson and Sergt. Valentine Sevier, while hunting, discovered a body of Indians stealthily marching upon the unsuspecting provincials. The two sergeants opened fire on the enemy and by so doing alarmed the camp. A hot engagement followed, which lasted all day and occasioned to the white force a loss of 160 men, killed and wounded, and the Indians lost about the same number. At the time of this fight the first Congress of the United States was in session, and the news of the victory of the white forces over the Indians was reported to the House and there was great rejoicing. It is said that in this fight the Indians had 800 braves, composed of Shawnees, Delaware and Mingoes. As the news of the victory spread abroad it inspired intending settlers with confidence, and in the fall of 1774 the Cherokees ceded a portion of their lands to a company composed of Richard Henderson and others. A chief named Oconostota objected to ceding any land, and showed a very hostile attitude. In a few days afterwards Boyd and Daggett, two Virginians, were killed at the mouth of the Holston, on a creek, now called Boyd's Creek.

About this time Alexander Cameron, the British agent, then residing among the Indians, is said to have urged them to make war upon the Holston settlement, but there is no proof that he did so. Anyway, in June, 1776, a formidable invasion of these settlements was planned and carried into execution, with the hope of driving whites out of the country. It appears that a half breed named Nancy Ward, the relative of Oconostota's, heard of the proposed massacre and warned the whites, who soon mobilized about 300 men. On June 23 a battle was fought and the white forces drove the Indians back and inflicted a loss upon them in killed and wounded of fully fifty men, while the whites only lost one man, Rufus Hart, killed, and twenty three wounded, among whom was William Mitchell, who died a few weeks later. On the same day the Indians, under the command of old Abram, of Chilhowee, attacked the fort at Watauga, where Capt. Robertson was in command, and Capt. (afterwards Gov. Sevier) was one of his aides.

A portion of the settlers did not have time to reach the fort before the enemy was upon them, and William Moore and Mrs. Beene were taken prisoners. Moore, it is said, was burned at the stake on a fast day at one of the Indian towns. The redskins divided up into small parties and literally scourged the country, killing and scalping wherever they went. Among those whom Brezeale says were killed and scalped were James Cooper and John Tucker

and a man named Hope or Pope, probably the latter, who is also said to have manufactured whisky, and was probably the first wildcat in Tennessee. He was accused of giving Scouti Walon, or firewater, to the squaws and that raised a row that resulted in his death October 4, 1776.

Another party of marauding Indians, under command of the great Chief Raven, went up Carter's Valley, and another party ravaged the country from what is now the Seven Mile Ford, in Virginia, to Sullivan County. The unprovokable attack of the Indians upon the settlements caused troops to be ordered from Virginia and North Carolina, and Col. William Christian, Col. Williams and Maj. Winston, with 250 men, were soon in camp at Double Springs, at the head waters of Lick Creek. There they waited till troops from the Watauga settlements joined them. Judge Haywood says there were altogether 1,800 men, but, all things considered, it is probable that his estimate is about 500 too many. Col. Christian, however, had a very respectable little army and handled it with the greatest care. A man named Alexander Harlin visited Col. Christian's camp and told him that fully 3,000 redskins had congregated on the banks of the French Broad River and were ready for battle. However, the Indians did not show fight and Christian advanced and destroyed a small Indian town called Tamolsee, after which the Indians began to sue for peace.

While these operations were going on in East Tennessee, Gen. Rutherford, with a strong force, marched into the Indian country and to the valley towns at the headwaters of the Hiwassee. He destroyed nearly forty towns, destroyed the cornfields and drove off all the cattle he could find. Col. Williamson was also busy. He destroyed the Seneca towns and laid waste the country as far as Unicoi Mountain, while another little army under Col. McBurny destroyed the Indian towns on the Tuguis. The Indians now began to sue for peace in earnest, and were very quiet, with the exception of a few who ever and anon made a raid and robbed a settlement.

In May, 1776, a convention was held at Halifax, N. C., and the citizens of the Watauga, Holston and Carter's Valley settlements elected John Sevier, Carter Wommack and W. R. Hill to be their representatives and sat as members. At this convention also the district of Washington was established, which was afterwards organized as a county by the Legislature of North Carolina.

A year afterwards, May 1777, a treaty was made with the Indians at the Long Island, of the Holston, by commissioners from Virginia and North Carolina. W. Avery, John Winston and Robert Sevier represented Carolina, and Col. Christian and Col. Evan Shelby represented Virginia. A part of the Indians, including the Chickamauga towns, under the command of Dragging Canoe objected to the treaty and depredations continued to be perpetrated upon the settlers from time to time, and although this was really the end of the first Cherokee war, yet it was a time when both redskins and whites availed themselves of every opportunity to get rid of each other with as little ceremony as possible.

Most druggists sell you what you ask for. Some will ask you to take something which they claim is "just as good." Sometimes a little more profit induces them to do this. Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey is the best cough cold and grip cure. After you try it you will like it too well to accept any substitute. For sale by Mathes & Patton.

Our Lumber Giving Out.

It is hard to realize how fast the lumber of the United States is being consumed. Nearly every country of Europe has some laws for the preservation of its forests. We have practically none. It is true that some of the States have passed acts for the preservation of forests and a small amount of forests have been set aside by the National Government. These reservations are, however, comparatively small, and the probability is that we will at no very distant day be in the midst of a lumber famine. It is safe to say that there are about 300,000 people in lumbering today. We sold timber to the amount of \$600,000,000 in 1888, and the product of lumber of that year was estimated at 80,000,000,000 cubic feet. This would make a solid beam a foot square, more than 5,500,000 miles long, or long enough to make a solid roadway more than 200 feet wide and a foot thick clear across the world.

At present the best timber of the North, namely, the white pine of the north-west and the New England pine, is practically gone, and everywhere I have traveled in the South I find the lumbermen by hundreds at work. Our average loss of lumber by fire annually amounts to more than double this, and in 1879 more than 10,000,000 acres of forests were burned and more than \$25,000,000 worth of lumber was destroyed.

Lung soreness is a forerunner of serious trouble. If you feel the slightest indication, Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey will allay the inflammation and prevent further progress of the disease. It is the most efficient means of curing coughs, colds and bronchial affections found in the annals of medicine. For sale by Mathes & Patton.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, '97.

Senator Hawley is the latest member of that branch of Congress to be mentioned as a probable member of President McKinley's cabinet. The portfolio of War is that assigned by gossip to Senator Hawley. The other Senators to whom portfolios have been tentatively offered have declined, although there is still a strong belief around the capital that Senator Sherman will be Secretary of State, but it is said, not by himself, however, that Senator Hawley would be willing to become Secretary of War.

At this week's meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations nothing was said about Senator Cameron's Cuban resolution, and that gentleman is still out of town. Senator Mills made a speech on his Cuban resolution and Senator Bacon also advocated its adoption in a set speech, but neither attracted more than passing attention either in or out of Congress, which is good evidence that the Cuban excitement has all died out, not from lack of interest, but because of the belief that nothing will be done at this session.

Senator Allison says he doesn't know whether the report that ex-Representative Wilson, of Iowa, would be next Secretary of Agriculture is true or not, but that he hopes it is, as he thinks Mr. Wilson especially well qualified for the position and had so informed Major McKinley when he saw him the other day.

The most dramatic episode of the session was the reply to an attack made by Representative Maguire, of California, in a "leave to print" speech in the Congressional Record, on Representative Johnson, of the same State. It was all in connection with the Pacific Railroad funding bill, which to the surprise of many, was so badly defeated by the House. In a speech favoring that bill Mr. Johnson made a very bitter personal attack upon W. R. Hearst, accusing him of unprintable things in unprintable language. Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, at the time accused Mr. Johnson of cowardice for attacking a man who was not present, and Mr. Maguire seconded the accusation in his printed speech and added slurs about Mr. Johnson's having a criminal record at his old Syracuse (N. Y.) home. When Mr. Johnson arose in the House to reply to Maguire it was easy to see that he was excited terribly. He began by saying: "It is just as well for me to face this matter now as later, and meet the cowardly insinuations made against me at the dictation of William R. Hearst. It is true that thirty years ago I was in trouble in New York; that I was indicted; that I went to California to rear a new home and live down the past, but it is untrue that I went under an assumed name." Nothing could have been more pathetic than the story of his struggles to regain a good name, told in a voice shaking with emotion, but there was a ring of triumph in his voice when he told of the victory won and how "by the blessings of God and the help of my good wife I was at last able to pay back every dollar I owed," and the House gave him a round of spontaneous applause. Of his charges against Hearst he said: "Every charge I made is capable of proof. I do not shelter myself behind my Constitutional privilege. Everything I say as a member of Congress I am responsible for as a citizen, personally and financially." Of the charge of cowardice against him he said: "If either the gentleman from Wisconsin (Cooper) or the gentleman from California (Maguire) thinks I am cowardly, let either repeat to me outside this chamber what he has said inside, and his curiosity will be appeased." The House showed where its sympathy was by ordering Maguire's speech stricken from the Record and by refusing to strike out Johnson's speech.

Whether Speaker Reed intended to stir up the Democrats of the House by his selections to fill the vacancies on the House Committee I can not say, but this action has stirred them up to certain, especially his putting Bailey, of Texas, on the Committee on Rules and Boatner, of Louisiana, on the Committee on Ways and Means.

A very interesting question is raised by the petition of Col. Henry A. Du Pont and eleven members of the Delaware Legislature who voted for Col. Du Pont for Senator, which was presented by Senator Chandler and referred to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. The petition asks that the Senate reconsider its decision, made at the last session, that Col. Du Pont was not entitled to a seat in the Senate, and sets forth reasons why the petition is made.

If the Senate fails to ratify the treaty providing for arbitrating all disputes between this country and England at this session, it will be more because the Senate desires to rebuke Olney than because of actual opposition to the treaty. The treaty is in no danger of failing, and the mysterious Russian and German influences said to be intriguing against it are merely figments of the strong imagination upon which was imposed the task of making a sensation where there wasn't the slightest foundation upon which to build a sen-



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

ration. The people of this country want this treaty, and there is little doubt that they will get it, substantially as it went to the Senate; but the Senate may not ratify it until President McKinley's administration comes in. If the Senate fails to act upon it at this session, the new administration may desire to make some minor changes in the treaty before it is ratified.

Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey is an important addition to the list of the world's most valuable medicines. Harmless in its nature, yet almost infallible in its action, it is undoubtedly the most efficacious means known today of curing coughs, colds and kindred diseases. For sale by Mathes & Patton.

LITERARY NOTES.

Every woman has natural curiosity to see how other women furnish their homes. To satisfy this The Ladies Home Journal will publish during the year interior photographic views of a hundred of the most artistic, cheerful and comfortable homes in America. These will show in detail the construction, fitting and furnishing of parlors, drawing rooms, halls, reception music, sitting, dining, bed and bath rooms, kitchens, porches, piazzas, etc. This unique series will be full of excellent ideas for every housekeeper or home maker. It will present views of the interiors of houses of moderate cost, which are fitted and furnished with conspicuous good taste, and at comparatively small expense.

The success of ex-President Harrison's articles in the Ladies' Home Journal has been so pronounced that three additional ones will be given. These are likely to prove the most interesting of all that General Harrison has written, in the sense that they will be more personal. His first paper will show what "A Day With the President at His Desk" means, giving glimpses of the President in his private office. His second article will deal with "The Social Life of the President," which will cover the President's obligatory social duties and his part in great State functions. The last article will go into the President's domestic life and portray "The Domestic Side of the White House." All these articles will be specially illustrated. This will be the first time that an ex-President of the United States has ever written of his office and of his home. The articles will all appear in early issues of the Ladies' Home Journal.

Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey is an important addition to the list of the world's most valuable medicines. Harmless in its nature, yet almost infallible in its action, it is undoubtedly the most efficacious means known today of curing coughs, colds and kindred diseases. For sale by Mathes & Patton.

Willing to Wait.

Borgess—Say Fred, can't you lend me \$10? I shall have some money coming in the last of next week.

Gilgal—Very well, we'll wait until the last of next week.—Boston Transcript.

To quit coughing is easy enough if you know how to do it. The best way to quit is to take one dose of Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey. Summer coughs, lung coughs, winter coughs, bronchial coughs or any other kind of a cough or cold is speedily cured by the use of this remedy. Children love it. Old people love it. For sale by Mathes & Patton.

The Morality of Dancing.

Harmful, demoralizing, sinful? That depends entirely upon the individual and associations. Henry Ward Beecher once said: "I have numerous inquiries as to what I think about church members attending theatres. To such I always ask, what do you think of it yourself? If you think it is harmful, then it is harmful. If not, under rational conditions, there is no harm whatever in it." And so it is with dancing. Those who dance purely for the sake of amusement or for the ease and grace which the pastime imparts to the